WASHINGTON.

All Night Debate on the Civil Rights Bill

A REMORSELESS MAJORITY.

Speeches to a Sleepy Senate in the Wee Sma' Hours.

THE BODY STILL IN SESSION.

Prospects for a Financial Compromise and Tariff Revision.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1874. The New Tariff Bill-Proposed Changes. The Amendatory Tariff bill, now before the Committee of Ways and Means, will probably be completed to-morrow. It relates to about twenty articles. Some amendment has been made to the silk section of the present law. All goods of which silk is the component material of chief value, irrespective of classification under previous laws, or by the committee as silk. The committee change the duty on all still wine in cases from \$2 to \$1 50, and fix the duty on unmanufactured steel at two cents a pound, without regard to classification, which is a slight reduction. Tannin and sugar beet seeds to be free of duty. Hops to pay ten in-stead of five cents. If is thought that the changes proposed will not make any appreciable difference in the present receipts, and some of the proposed nges are to simplify parts of the present law. The Refusal of Sanborn's Lawyer to

The sub-committee, Messrs. Niblack, Kasson and Dawes, to whom was referred the subject of the refusal of Prescott, Sanborn's lawyer, to tell what he did with large sums of money entrusted to him by Sanborn, to-day reported to the Ways and Means Committee that they deem it unneces sary to pursue the investigation further, especially since Prescott restifies that he gave no portion of the money referred to to any officer of the gov-The full committee informally agreed to this report. Prescott was, therefore, discharged this afternoon, with permission to reply in writing to the testimony of Dickinson affecting his personal character, which reply will be corporated with the official evidence in the San-The Late Brigadier General Dyer-War

Department Circular-Honors to His

The War Department has issued a general order announcing the death of General Dyer, in which, after alluding to the various promotions in the

The important scientific branch of the military service over which he presided bears the impress of his genius and undagging energy. Not even physical suffering, which was prolonged by a wonderful vitality through an unusually long period, could weaken his lively interest in the profession to which he devoted so many years of marked ability and of untring labor. In harmony with these strong traits his many warm personal friends will remember his generous and genial temper, his unaffected simplicity and candor, coupled with manify diguity, and, above ail, his uncompromising integrity.

integrity.

The funeral ceremonies will take place in this caty, in the Church of the Epiphany, at two o'clock P. M. on the 23d inst.

As appropriate honors to the memory of the deceased minute guns will be fired at Springfield deceased minute guns will be fired at Springfield.

deceased minute guns will be fired at Springfield Armory and at each arsenal, beginning at twelve M., and the national flag will be displayed at hair staff from the same hour till sundown on the next day. After the receipt of this order at those posts the usual badge of mourning will be worn for thirty days by the officers of the Ordnance Department. Cable Communication with Foreign

Countries. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day agreed to report a bill relating to telegraphic foreign countries. It is general in its character and authorizes the Secretary of State to grant permission to lay cables to any citizen or association

on the conditions stated in the bill. Condition of Representative Mellish.

Representative Phelps, of New Jersey, accompanied by Speaker Blaine, went over to the Government Insane Asylum this morning to visit Representative Mellish. They found him in bed under charge of a keeper. He was unable to recognize them and was in so low a condition as to be liable to die at almost any hour. The Signal Office Report on the Great

The Signal Office reports that during the past twenty-four hours the Mississippi has remained stationary at St. Paul and fallen from La Crosse to New Orleans, the greatest changes being at Mem-phis, twenty-seven inches, and Helena, twentythree inches. The fall at New Orleans has been seven inches, and the river is now below canger level at all stations. The Missouri has fallen five inches at Yankton, risen twenty-seven at Omaha and eleven at Plattsmouth; fallen slightly at St. Joseph and risen at Kansas City and fallen thence to its mouth. The Ohio has risen one inch at Pittsburg, remained stationary at Marietta and fallen from Cincinnati to Cairo. The Red River has remained stationary at Shreveport and the Cumberland fallen at Nashville. The Allegheny has risen alightly and the Monongahela fallen at all stations except Brownsville, where a rise of three inches is reported. The rainfall in the water shed of the and 80-100ths at Memphis, in the Ohio 5-100ths at Pittsburg; none in the other rivers named. The Board of Visitors to the Naval

Academy. Cnief Engineer William H. Shock has been appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Civil Rights Bill Tediously Discussed in the Senzte-Favorable South-ern Sentiment-Gloomy Prognostics of man Centralization.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1874. Mr. BOREMAN, (rep.) of W. Va., moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina and provide a temporary government therefor, but objection was made by several Senators.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., presented a memorial

of the National Agricultural Congress, recently in session in Georgia, asking that one-half of the prods of the sale of public lands be used towards the support of agricultural colleges, education and

Mr. OGLESBY, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the bill to settle certain accounts between the United States and the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Placed

Mr. BOUTWELL, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Commerce, reported invorably on the bill appropriating \$62,968 for the relief of William

bill appropriating \$62,008 for the relief of William B. Thomas, iste Collector of Customs for the port of Philadelpais, being the amount embezzled by subordinates in his office. Passed.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the House bill, authorizing the President to issue army rations and ciothing to destitute people on the Tombigoee, Warrior and Alabama rivers. Passed.

Mr. WRIGHT, (rep.) of lows, called up the report made by the Conference Committee on Wednesday, upon the bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits and amendatory of the acts in relation thereto, and it was agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Call, presented a memorial of the citizens of Oakland, Cal., asking an appropriation for the improvement of the water front of that city. Reierred to the Committee on Commerce.

ommerce.
Mr. Logax, from the Committee on Military
mairs, reported favorably on the House bill to exand the time for Augus claims for additional

bounty under the act of July 28, 1888. Placed on the calculat. He also reported (Translation) He also reported favorably on the bill authoriz-ing the Secretary of War to sell unserviceable ord-nance stores and for other purposes. Placed on the calendar.

the calendar.

THE PROPOSED NEW TERRITORY.

On motion of Mr. Boreman, the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina and to provide a temporary government therefor was taken up and read through, together with the report of the committee on the subject.

through, toxchart
tee on the subject.
Pending the discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill went over.
Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me., called up the bill to
amend the act of May 10, 1872, to promote the development of the mining resources of the United

The CHAIR announced that the Civil Rights bill was the unfinished business, upon which the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Stockton) was entitled to the floor. to the floor.

Mr. SARGENT asked that the Civil Rights bill be laid aside that the Deficiency Appropriation bill might be taken up.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, (rep.) of N. J., objected.

Mr. SARGENT then gave notice that he would call up the Deficiency bill at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Farkindustas, tep., 18. 3., objected.

Mr. Sargent then gave notice that he would call up the Deficiency bill at the earliest opportunity.

Ruin Forredon the Common Schools.

The consideration of the Covil Rights bill was resumed, and Mr. Stockton, (dem.) of N. J., concluded his argument begun yesterday. He said one of the saddest things about the bill was that gentlemen who advocated it did not see the effects of it. He had as much desire to see the condition of the colored man improved as any one else; but denied that it could be done under this bill, and would break up the whole system of common schools. The passage of this bill would be an act of tyranny similar to that which has caused revolution after revolution in Ireland. It would be taxing the white people for the education of the colored race, just as England taxed for the support of an established church those of another faith. He had no hope of changing any man's vote by what he said, as the republican cancus had determined this, as they do many other matters, in secret. He had heard his colleague (Mr. Freilinghuysen) say that the passage of this bill was a duty, but he (Mr. Stockton) knew it was not a duty imposed upon him by the Legislature of New Jersey.

Mr. Freklinghuysen said he knew of no party or

Mr. Frelinghuysen said he knew of no party or An. FREINGHUYSEN said he knew of no party or caucus obligations to compel republican Sena ors to vote for the bill. The whole matter was left to their individual opinions. The duty which he referred to in former remarks was the duty imposed upon him by the Judiciary Committee to report the bill. When he entered the Senate he swore to support the constitution of the United States, which declared equality for all, and in advocating this bill he was only discharging his sworn duty to secure equal rights to every citizen of the United States. the United States. Mr. Hows, (rep.) of Wis., argued that the bill

Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wis., argued that the bill was constitutional.

A SOUTHERN APPEAL FOR EQUALITY.

Mr. ALCORN, (rep.) said so far as his State of Mississippi was concerned it asked no legislation of Congress. They had a civil rights bill there and the people were able to take care of themselves. But the colored people of his State did ask that their race throughout the country should have equal rights with themselves. He argued that the constitution of the United States was a new instrument now, the new amendment having exalted it. He had been identified with slavery all his lie, and was on the side of the rebellion during the war; but he stood here to-day to advocate the passage of this bill. The colored man. as a citizen, was liable to be called upon to protect the theatre should it be attacked by a mob, and certainly he should have the privilege of enjoying the entertainments there. He denied that the Southern people were prejudiced against the colored man, and said the intriguing white men were responsible for much of the wrong. They took the colored man, hugged him by then eck with one hand while they felt in his pockets with the other to get what he had. It was these intriguing white men who were robbing the South. He asked the passage of the bill, because it would give peace and quiet. He would be glad to see the word "hereaiter" in the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetis (Mr. Boutwell) stricken out, so that the bill would apply to every common school and public institution of learning and benevolence endowed by the United States now as well as hereafter.

Mr. Boutwell said he would be glad to have the

school and public institution of learning and enervolence endowed by the United States now as well as hereafter.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he would be glad to have the bill pass as surgested by the Senator, but he doubted the legality of the bill if amended as suggested. He gave notice that he would modify his amendment when in order, so as to make it acceptable to those desiring to open to all the institutions of learning.

Mr. Alcorn said he wanted the law passed so that the colored man could enter Dartmouth Col-

that the colored man could enter Dartmouth Col-lege as well as the humble schoolhouse at the foot of the hill. Mr. SARGENT, from the Conference Committee on

Mr. Sargent, from the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, made a report, which was ordered to be printed and lie on the table. He gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow morning. He also introduced a bill for the relief of the survivors of the Polaris. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Parlinghursen moved to atrike out, in the second section of the bill, the words "less than five bundred, nor," and "less than thirty days, nor"—so it would read, "for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or shall be imprisoned not more than \$1,000, and the second to the second that one year."

THE DANGERS OF CENTRALIZATION.

Mr. Bogy, (dem.) of Mo., said he desired to discuss this subject without prejudice. He cented the power of Congress to pass the oil, and said it would be the inauguration of a system of legislation which of Congress to pass the on, and sent the inauguration of a system of legislation which would be ruinous to our republican institutions. There was no feeling of hatred existing between the white men of the South and the negro, but the Southern people opposed the idea of investing the negroes with all rights, because they were not competent to discharge all the duties of citizens. If in time they should prove themselves equal to the task all rights, civil and political, would be extended to them. They were willing that the negro should have all facilities for education, but were not willing to have him educated in the same school with their own children. The Order, there was not a quorum present.

The Chair ruled that it was all the same upon two sends that the Senator had aiready spoken twice.

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the negro was not admitted to any of the great colleges of that section. There were many bills on the Calebdar which the statement of fifteen or the calebdar which the statement of fifteen or the calebdar which the statement of fifteen or the calebdar which the states are controlled to the motives of the section introducing them, but he thought many of them an illustration of the rapid tendency towards centralization exhibited in this body and in the nation. Such legislation would finally destroy the existence of the States, and soon the American Senate would be, like the Roman Senate, omnipotent in power.

Mr. Prass, (rep.) of Miss.. advocated the passage of the bill, and said he did not believe a single Southern State would abolish its school system should the bill become a law.

Mr. Coopen, (tem.) of Fenn.. said no benefit would be conferred upon any man by passing this rights of citizenship enjoyed by the white man Then why the necessity for this bill? He asked whence came the right to attend a theatre or to be accommodated at an inn r and argued that they were not rights of ottzenship, as an alien could enjoy all these privileges the same as a citizen. The black man should not forever be kept in wardship this way. Let there be an incentive for him to achieve a position which would command the respect of every man for him. He would leave them an open way to success, and bid them God speed to reach the topmost round and command respect. The whole purpose of this bill was to elevate a race by law. He thought the that time might come again. Then those who were once siavcholders might deprive the black race of the privileges it now enjoys. He would much rather trust his rights to local self government, that to the Congress of the United States. The States are the pillars of the general government, the dome which covers all. Let him beware who would strike down any of the pillars and thus destroy the whole structure! The black man ought to see that it would be better for him to depend upon local self government.

the colored people, and he deprecated any such result. This legislation would work no injury to the party to which he belonged; but he was governed by no party feeling. If such feeling did actuate him he would say the sooner the bill be enacted the better. If the party to which he telonged should become the dominant party again, and he should be in the halls of Congress, one of the proudest acts of his life would be to move the repeal of this measure.

A BEARTFELT APPEAL FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MERRIMON said the decree of the majority, that the Senate should sit this bill out, was monstrous and insulting to the Senate. That body had already been in session ten and a half hours, and many Senators were engaged an hour on committees this morning, yet this despotic majority, by virtue of a decree of a caucus, decided that it must be sat out. Such action was a virtual suppression of free speech. That majority said to him, if he wanted to speak he must do if now, the was already exhausted. He appealed to the Senate to get into a better humor, to become more Senatorial, and therefore, at half-past mer. P. M., he moved that the Senate adjourn.

LOSL-Y-QUEST 16, nays 31. A strict party vote.

Mr. KELLY, (dem.) of Oregon, said it was no use fighting the bill. It had oeen decreed by a caucus that it should become the law of the land. The main point 1, this measure was the cent alizing tendency of the general government to usurp and to take away the rights of the States. He argued at some length against the power of congress under the constitution to pass the bill. There was no such thing as concurrent jurisdiction in criminal matters. That jurisdiction either belonged to the State or the federal government. If the lederal government had a right to pass such a law as proposed in this bill, then all State laws as to criminal offences amount to nothing.

Mr. Merrimon having taken himself and the Senator from Morth Carolina (Air, Merrimon) criticised with some severity the action of the majority had congress under the constitut

Several voices on the democratic side-"The yeas

Several voices on the democratic side—The year have it."

Mr. Merrimon having taken his seat, Mr. ConkLing called for the question on the bill.

Mr. Merrimon—Mr. President, I think I have the floor; but, as I said before, I very much desire the Senators to hear me.

Mr. Hamilin—Well, Mr. President, when a Senator gets through he sits down.

Mr. Merrimon—Well, I don't want to speak to a series of the seats.

empty seats.

Mr. Hamlin-I am airaid you will not find much

mr. HARLING HIND with do speak to the Senator from Maine (Mr. Hamin).

Mr. Conkling (who occupied a seat at the Clerk's desk)—I suggest to the Senator that II he wants to speak to the Senator rom Maine that he retire to the Cloak Room, as that Senator has been spending the vening them.

to the Cloak Room, as that Senator has been spending the evening there. (Laughter.)

Mr. Merrimon—I equally desire to speak to the Senator from New York, Mr. Conkling, and have no right to speak in the Cl. ak Room.

Mr. Conkling—I have been here all the evening.

A SLEEPY SENATE.

Mr. MERRIMON resumed his argument. After speaking fitteen minutes in regard to the formation of the constitution, and noticing but few Senators present, he said he believed the Senate had gone to sleep agaid.

Mr. Kelly moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Lost. (Cries of "Question!" "Question!") from the republican side.)

The CHAIR (Mr. Carpenter) announced that the question was upon the motion of Mr. Thurman (dem.) of Ohio, to strike out the second section of the bill.

Mr. MERRIMON said he would only yield the floor for a motion for executive session.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., demanded the reading of the fourth rule, which forbids any Senator speaking twice on the same subject. It having been read, the Chair decided that Mr. Merrimon could not proceed.

Mr. MERRIMON inquired if that was the practice of the Senate. f the Senate.
The CHAIR—The practice of the Senate in the

daytime, when senators are in good humor, is to let things run loose; but after ten o'clock it is to let things run loose; but after ten o'clock it is to enforce the rules more rizidly.

Mr. MERRIMON then moved a verbal amendment and was about to proceed with his speech, out the Chair ruled that it was all the same debate, and said that the senator had already spoken twice.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Merrimon) have leave to continue his remarks. Agreed to.

Mr. Merrimon then resumed his argument at twenty minutes before twelve o'clock, there being about twelve Senators present.

Mr. HAMILTON, (dem.) of Md., arose to a question of order, stating that there was not a quorum present.

SOLEMN JUDGMENT OF THE QUESTION.

Mr. MERRIMON resumed, and said he was not speaking for buncombe, but to aid in the solemn judgment of this question. If he could not be heard by the American people, and he would appeal to that high tribunal.

[At this moment, while Mr. Merrimon is speaking, there is still no immediate prospect of adjournment and the devoted twelve Sena-tors, with doleful and sleepy looks, but with a marked expression of fortitude which might in time of more tragic trial be almost termed heroic sit firmly in their Senatorial seats. The majority shrink from the sname of not fulfilling their boasted purpose of "sitting the bill out," and the minority. with still greater devotion, since they are without hope of success in supporting a principle—will be fully heard before the question comes to a vote. Morning may arrive ere the debate is over.]

HOUSE OF EPPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1874. Mr. CONGER, (rep.) of Mich, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill allowing application for a patent to be made by Thomas and William S. Winans for certain improvements in the con struction of steam vessels.

mittee, addressed the House in advocacy of the bill. The bill was then passed.

Mr. SLoss, (dem.) of Ala., from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to receive and determine the application of Rollin White for the renewal of his patents for improvement in firearms.

The morning hour having expired the bill went over until next Friday.

APPROPRIATION FOR WAR CLAIMS.

over until next Friday.

APPROPRIATION FOR WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. LAWRENCE, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on War Claims, reported a bill making appropriations for the payment of Claims reported "allowed" by the Commissioners of claims ander the act of Maron 3, 1871. He stated that the bill allowed over 1,000 different claims, aggregating \$676,274. He moved to strike out of the bill the Item of \$45,161 to William Balley, of Rapides parish, Louisiana, for cotton taken and destroyed. He argued that the proofs were against Bailey's loyaity, he having sold cotton to the Confederates in the early part of the war.

Mr. HAZELTON, (rep.) of Wis., another member of the committee, opposed the motion and claimed that the evidence was in layor of the genuine loyalty of Mr. Bailey.

The motion was also opposed by two other members of the committee (Mr. Kellong, (rep.) of Conn., and Mr. Harris, (dem.) of Va.), and was advocated by Mr. Lawrence.

Finally the vote was taken and the House refused to strike out the item.

On motion of Mr. Sener, (rep.) of Va., at item of \$450 was inserted for the trustees of the Manassas public school.

The bill was then passed and the House went

public school.

The bill was then passed and the House went into Committee on the Private Calendar, Mr. Hoskins, (rep.) of New York, in the chair.

The total number of bills passed, exclusive of the bill to pay Southern claims, was forty-seven.

The House then, at five o'clock, adjourned.

WASHINGTON WHITTLINGS.

Chips of Political Wisdom-The Currency Question and the Day of Adjournment-The Floods in the Southwest-New

Mexico-The Coming Elections.

Washington, May 21, 1874.

The great event at the White House having passed off under the most favorable auspices, and the "happy pair." favored by bright skies and a cool and pleasant nor'wester and by the blessings of the "Great Republic" and the "Three Kingdoms," having left us via Newport for "the fast-anchored island," affairs in Washington have settled down to the dull routine of everyday affairs and to the

closing up, as far as possible, of the unfinished

THE CURRENCY QUESTION. The two houses, by decisive majorities, having agreed upon the 22d of June as the day of the Sual adjournment of the session, a large amount of un. finished business, including some measures of the first importance, will necessarily go over to the next session, which meets on the first Monday in December. Hopes are still entertained of a compromise bill on the currency question; but the hances are heavily in favor of the opinion that at the end of the session the laws in relation to the currency, the national banks, greenbacks, bonds, &c., will be exactly as they were on the first Monday in December last. The same opinion will hold good

OUR TARIFF AND INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES. On these questions, as on the currency, between the East and the West and South, and between protectionists and iree traders, the differences in the conflicting interests, sections and parties are so wide as to admit apparently of no half-way ground of compromise. Having been retrenching in every way and in everything, having cut down the army and the navy to starvation rations, having carried their "cheese paring and candle end" policy of economy to a reduction of the poor salaries of the half lamished clerks of the executive departments who are retained and to

the poor salaries of the haif lamished clerks of the executive departments who are retained, and to the dismissal of a large number, and all to av. if increased taxation, the two houses are not in the mood for an increase of the taxes, internal or external, in any shape, unless as an equivalent for a little more currency, as a last resort.

THE PLOODS OF THE SOUTHWEST, chiefly from the overflows of the Mississippi at various points, have resulted in such widespread desolation among the suffering people that 90,000 rations for 90,000 people, and for ninety days, it is estimated will be required to save a considerable number of those suffering people from death by exposure and starvation, in addition, therefore, to the appropriations made for their immediate relief, an appropriation of \$250,000 will be asked for in their behalf; and, under every consideration of humanity and sound public policy, the appropriation should be made.

NEW MEXICO AS THE THIRTY-EIGHTH STATE.

The bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State into the sisterhood of the United States was under consideration in the House yesterday. New Mexico, of all our present Territories, can show the required population for a state, and she has given the government less trouble than almost any other Territory. By the treaty with Mexico of Guadalupe Hidalgo we are under the most solemn obligations-to advance this Territory to the dignities of a State at the earliest practicable opportunity; but, best of all, as a loyal, industrious, law-abiding people, these people of New Mexico from the war of 1846-7, when they were sworn in as citizens of the United States by General Kearney, a townful at a time, down to this day, have proved themselves fully qualified for the duties and responsibilities of self government.

OMING ELECTIONS FOR CONGRESS.

The administration has been flattered with the death at the elections of the coming summer and autumn for the next House of Representatives, and calefy from the South and West. And these prophets say that you will

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

Money Paid to a Member of the Board of Public Works to Vote for a Contract-Documents Signed Unexamined-Complicated Bookkeeping.

Washington, May 22, 1874.

The District Investigating Committee examined

several witnesses to-day.

Treasurer Magruder was first called with refer ence to his system of keeping accounts. His explanations were not satisfactory, and he was given further time to consult vouchers in his office with reference to payments made by him by checks.

R. H. Rinehart, a former chief clerk of the lower

R. H. Rinehart, a former chief cierk of the lower house of the District Legislature, testified that D. C. Forney, who was interested with him in a contract, paid S. P. Brown, who was at the time a member of the Board of Public Works, money, which was understood to have been given for Brown's induence in putting the contract through the Board; also that the contract provided that the lumber required should be purchased from a son of S. P. Brown at a rate in advance of the market.

Arthur Shepherd testified that he never received any money on account of contracts.

In the afternoon Adolf Cluss, the engineer member of the Board, was sharply cross-examined by Mr. Mattersty. He was forced to admit his signature to many documents which in his previous testimony he had denied signing. He said the Board would murder the reputation of able engineers as much as Blue Beard had his wives; he signed many of the tables in the report of the Board for 1873 more from official courtesy than anything else; when the Governor's answer was given him to sign, the same being prepared for the Investigating Committee, he refused to sign it, and it was sent to the committee without his signature; he said many papers were brought to him in an offhand way, and he signed them as brought to him as a mere officer's routine; he knew that the main sewerage system did not cost as much altogether as the amounts asked to be paid on this account by the United States; all that he testified to in his direct examination he meant in the spirit if not in the words; the gist of what he said was true; he thought the system of the Board with reference to keeping accounts was so complicated that no direct responsibility could be put on any one; he signed youchers also as a mere clerical routine; he because the mounts and the said was true; he thought the sponsibility could be put on any one; he signed youchers also as a mere clerical routine; he because the mounts and the said was true. accounts was so complicated that no direct responsibility could be put on any one; he signed vouchers also as a mere clerical routing; he believed the blanks used by the Board were imported irom New York.

He was asked the direct question if he knew of any corruption or fraud on the part of the Board of Public Works, to which he replied that he knew of no traud, but he did know there was gross progress.

neglect.
Mr. Cluss will be recalled to-morrow.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Diminished Exports from Great Britain to the United States. Washington, May 22, 1874.
The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes

the following statement:-Exports of the following articles for the four months ended April 30, 1874, compared with the corresponding period of

The state of the s	
Principal Articles. 1873.	1874.
Beer and ale, value £87,68	3 £78,817
Copper ingots, cwt 42,30	
Cotton, piece goods, yards67,440,13	
Earthen and china ware,	
Value £258,080	£192,838
Iron, pig. tons 41,03	
Haberdashery and milli-	10,000
nery, value £764,334	£649,791
Hardware and cutlery,	200001107
Value £307,44	£229,421
Iron, bar, tons 16,60	
Iron, ratiroad, tons 81,595	
Iron hoops, sheets, &c.,	20,020
tons	1 1,576
Old, for remanulacture,	
tons 20,65	0 1,829
Steel, unwrought, tons 7,30	
Lead, pig, rolled and sheet.	3,210
tons	830
Linen, piece goods, yards47,319,12	
Machinery, value £231,043	
Paper, writing and print-	~ 11,300
ing. value £43,951	£15,708
Salt, rock and white, tons. 78,72	
Silk ribbons, value £41,05	
Silk, articles of, With other	£10,010
materials, value £44,046	£27,228
Determine and Inch	201,000
Spirits, British and Irish,	10 100
Wool, 1bs	
Worsted stuffs, varus44,955,369	
Carpets, yards 2,472,867	1,926,040
TRAGIC SUICIDE IN HOR	OKEN.

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon much ex citement was created in Hoboken by the report that a well known young German named Hermann Gudeville had shot himself in the Elysian Fields. The rumor proved true. Gudeville, usually of a pleasant disposition, repaired to the needs shortly after four o'clock, wrote on a slip of paper 'Take me to No. 140 Hudson street, of paper 'Take me to No. 140 Hudson street," and then, within sight of several persons, shot himself with a revolver. The bullet entered above the heart, and he lell, shricking, "I'm dying! I'm dying!" Some of the ballplayers rushed over to his aid; physicians were summoned, and he was carried by efficers kivion and Wheian to the above mentioned house, in which he boarded. He sunk gradually towards midnight, and it was thought improbable that he would recover. He came from Bremen a year ago, where his mother, a wealthy lady, still lives. His uncle procured him a position in a New York banking house, and there he is said to have given full satisfaction. The cause of his rash act is not known, but is supposed to be either love or pecuniary troubles. After the shooting he wished to die, but subsequently implored the doctors to make all possiole efforts to save his life, and asked to see his mother.

STATE CONSTABULARY ABOLISHED.

BOSTON, May 22, 1874. passed the House to-day, to take effect immediately upon its passage. It will probably go to the Governor on Monday.

THE GREAT DISASTER.

The Estimated Number of Victim tributions for the Relief of Sufferers Removal of the Debris.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 22, 1874. Careful investigations by reporters of the Springfield Republican make the total number of victim by the Mill River disaster of last Saturday 138, of whom 57 lived in Williamsburg, 4 in Skinnersville, 26 in Haydensville and 51 in Leeds. Of these the bodies of all but 14 have been recovered and identified, and the work of searching for the dead has been practically given up, as it is believed that most of the remaining bodies were swept out into the Connecticut, where one has already been seen,

THE RELIEF PUND.

To-day's reported contributions to the relief fund swell the rotal to about \$65,000, of which \$18,413 has actually been received by the central committee at Northampton. The relief commit-tee report about 150 families, composed of about 700 people, utterly destitute, and think that the exigencies of the case demand \$100,000. PREPARATIONS FOR REBUILDING.

The work of clearing up the debris and preparing for rebuilding is being actively prosecuted and the restoration of the desolated villages is already

The Republican of to-morrow announces that the American Society of Civil Engineers of New York has appointed a committee, consisting of J. B. Francis, of Lowell; General Theodore G. Ellis, Hartford; William E. Northen, of Pittsburg, and E. C. Davis, of Northampton, to investigate the disaster and report to the society.

Report of a Relief Committee. BOSTON, May 22, 1874.

The Mill River Committee appointed by the Mayor returned from the scene of the disaster to-

The Connecticut Legislature at the Scene of Disaster.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 22, 1874. In response to an invitation given by the officers of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad the members of the Connecticut Legislature visited by special train to-day the Mill River valley and in-

Cheney and Graves, of Mill River. NORTHAMPTON, Mass, May 20, 1874.

I am about to dethrone a hero, or a pair of heroes. People in this vicinity are beginning to be very much amused and a little disgusted with the way in which two heroes have been created for them-namely. Cheney, the gatekeeper at the reservoir, and the milkman, Collin Graves, and somebody must speak for them. The newspaper-reading public in general believes at this moment that in comparison with these two men Revere and Sheridan sink into insignificance; but the people of this valley, who know the true state of

and Sheridan sink into insignificance; but the people of this valley, who know the true state of the case, regard the two "heroes" in a far different way. In chanting their praises and telling their deeds of valor, correspondents here have racked their brains in the endeavor to place words in such positions that they may constitute fine writing, and at home, in the editorial offices, gentlemen of the quill have "drapped into poetry." In the course of his journeyings up and down stream since Saturday, your correspondent has seen and conversed with many persons, from some of whom he has received information which could not be doubted. Those statements contained certain facts which go to show that the two men in question were far from being heroes. The poetry which celebrated their deeds was irreproachable, but surely poetic heense will not justify or make true that which is not true. It is an ugly task to prick this bright bubble at which the public has been gazing with admiring eyes, but it must be done for the blessed sake of truth! Now, here is the true story of "The Ride":—

On the morning of the awful break George Cheney, the gatekseper, saw hith streams of water spuring from the down side of the dam. At this he became trightened, and, after a little hesitation, he saddled his horse and rode as hard as he could down to Williamsburg. Instead of warning the people immediately, and so giving them a chance for their lives, he went, with a sort of animal in sunct, to seek his employer, fir. O. G. Speliman, at his residence. Many persons say that Cheney was closede with Mr. Spellman for tuly different mutes, but lot this shall as soon as Cheney told him what was going on at the reservoir be bade nim go on down to the other villages ann give the aiarm; that Cheney replied that his horse could not carry him souther step; that then Mr. Spellman oriered him to go and ring the factory bell, and that before they could get to the factory door, they heard the water coming down with a rush, and knew that it was too late. B he remained, but, happening to look out, he saw the horse tanding at Mr. Spellman's doors, and recognized it as Chenev's. His curiosity was aroused. It is cheneved, the curiosity was aroused. It is cheneved, the curiosity was aroused to a livery stable across the street. He began to hammer at the door, but no one came, as the keeper of the stable had not arrived. One ney then ran to the keeper's house, which was next door, and stated what had happened. The stable man immediately gave him the key of the stable and told him to take any horse he could lay his hands on. Cheney went to the stable; but, meanwhile, your correspondent's informant had found out what the trouble was, and had run off in the direction of thaydensylle. After going a snort distance he met a milk wagon and a job wagon coming towards Williamsburg. The former was driven by Collin Graves and the latter by a young fellow by the name of Day. He told them hurriedly what had happened, and urged them to turn around and go down the valley to warn the people of their danger. Both nesitated somewhat, seemingly not believing that inere was anything the matter, and apparently unwilling, whether there was or not, to incommode themselves. In a minute or two, however, the noise of the approaching water was heard, and then both turned around their teams and started, in sheer tright, on he run towards Haydensylie, your correspondent's informant stated that he returned towards his shop then, and when he reached the stable he saw Cheney leading out a horse, but, before he could mount, it became evident that any attempt to reach the villages below would be useless.

Poor Cheney is not over bright. One of the wost prominent men of Williamsburg told your correspondent that he peagaded the saw that the corporation was accepted. So, the gatekeeper and milkingar are not such sheeps after all, as they have been represented to be, and what is to be done after this with the cords of unfinished poetry about "the ride" is one of the puzzles of the hour.

AID FOR THE MILL RIVER SUFFERERS. NEW YORK, May 22, 1874. To the Editor of the Herald:—
We have received to-day, in aid of the Massachusetts sufferers, \$847, all of which was sent

in to us without solicitation. Details below :-Cash Charles H. Russell & Morcan Heineman, Payson & Morcan Clerks and others in Continental Life Insurance Company, by A. Childs. Bergen Anonymous M. E. Church, Newtown, L. I. John C. Green. Boyd, Vincent & Co.

Total. \$10,930 i
Very truly yours, C. H. & F. D. BLAKE.
Nos. 79 and 81 Worth street.

Help from the Silk Trade. NEW YORK, May 22, 1874. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The following contributions have been received by me, in addition to those heretofore seported in the HERALD, for the relief of the silk operatives rendered destitute by the recent disaster at Mill River, Mass. :-

A. L. Mowry
Arnold, Constable & Co.
Airken, Son & Co.
Louis Franks
John Dunlop
Pratt Brothers
Thomas N. Unic.
Cash Total.
Previously acknowledged.....

A VERDICT SET ASIDE.

PORTLAND, Me., May 22, 1874. The verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the case of Thomas A. Pike, who was charged with killing his wife by throwing her on a sofa while she was drunk, is to be set aside owing to irregularity in the manner of obtaining the verdict. Judge Sy-monds ordered the verdict, set aside, and a new trial will begin at once.

THE WHITE HOUSE NUPTIALS

The Bridal Party at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Arrival of President and Mrs. Grant.

The Departure in the Baltic To-Day.

The short solourn of Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris in the metropolis has been marked by few inciden The same dignified sectusion which characterized the ceremony in the White House was maintained by the newly wedded pair yesterday. They received but few visitors, and those icte in the afternoon. The advent of the President and Mrs. Grant, with a party of personal friends of the bride, was the important incident of the day. They arrived about five o'clock. The entire party, consisting of the President and Mrs. Grant Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris and their friends from Washington, took dinner at the residence of Alexander T. Stewart, after which all returned to their hotel.

The assertion may be safely ventured that, of all the vast throng of humanity which from morning till midnight of yesterday travelled to and fro on the great thoroughfares which intersect at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, there was not one who did not mentally recall the fact that this handso building was the temporary abode of the young persons who played the important rôles in the White House wedding. There were none who did not feel kindly disposed toward Mr. Sartoris have hastened to congratulate him, had occasion and propriety permitted. Inside the hotel the presence of the bridal party could not have been guessed. The corridors were even less thronged than usual during the early part of the day. The hotel register bore the simple record—Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, F. D. Grant. The guests of the house lingered over their coffee, discussing the future of the young lady who to-day leaves her home in America to become the mistress of a great landed estate in Old England. The young ladies at the hotel kept watch and guard in the parior in the forlorn hope that they might there catch a glimpse of the bride. Like the school girls in the opening scene in Robertson's charming comedy. "School," each was, doubtless, thinking how "nice" sion and have so many "sweet" dresses. The hopes of each and all were alike unfruitful, for neither bride nor groom were visible during the forenoon. Breakfast was served in the private parlor of Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, at which the brother of the bride, Mr. F. D. Grant, was the only guest.

Colonel Grant appeared in the lobby of the hotel. about eleven o'clock. The clerk at the desk was early authorized to say to all visitors that Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris were "not at home." All cards were received, however, and sent up stairs. It was party had gone out riding, but this was promptly friends were received early in the afternoon. Mr. Sartoris came down stairs about two o'clock, in company with his brother-in-law, and received the congratulations of several gentlemen who had known him in Washington. He is of medium height, rather heavy set, and looks the very pic-ture of a "jolly good fellow." Every bystander who had previously been thinking what a lucky iellow Mr. Sartoris was to marry a President's daughter, now added a mental congratulation to the bride for securing such a good looking hus

THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT. The coming of the President and family had be-

come known, and long before five o'clock the grand entrance was crowded with people, and every window in the parlors had its occupant, all waiting to witness the arrival. At a few min ntes past that hour several carriages drove up to the ladies' entrance on Broadway, and, the following guests were received by Mr. Sartoris and Cotonel Grant:—The President, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Cresswell, Miss Barnes, Miss Dent, Mr. and Mrs. Reiss, Mrs. Allen, Miss Drexel, U. S. Grant, Jr., Jesse R. Grant, General C. W. Larned, O. E. Bab cock and Mr. Eliiott. The members of the party were conducted directly to the suits of apartments awaiting them. The elegant suit occupied by the bridal party was shortly after the scene of

a very happy reception. Among those who called to see the President eral Horace Porter, General Sharpe, United States Marshal; John I. Davenport, United States Commissioner; General Chester A. Arthur, Collector of

the Port, and A. T. Stewart, Esq. THE FAREWELL SCENE TO-DAY.

It was not definitely known at the Custom House yesterday evening, in the Collector's office, if Pres-ident Grant will go down the Bay this morning to accompany the newly married pair on board the Baltic as far as Sandy Hook, but it is believed that Baltic as far as Sandy Hous, but I have at his dis-the revenue cutter Grant will be placed at his dis-far relatives and friends will posal and that a few relatives and friends avail themselves of this opportunity to take the last view of the happy couple. It was renorted that the arrangements for this matter were in the hands of General Sharpe, and that the President's decision will not be made known until this

ARKANSAS.

morning.

Resolution of Thanks to President Grant-A Murderer Respited-Destruc tive Fire.

LITTLE ROCK, May 22, 1874. The House to-day, by a vote of 47 to 7, passed a resolution of thanks to President Grant for his action in the Arkansas trouble.

The Governor has respited Cass Mattock, wh was sentenced to be hanged on Thursday next. A fire at Forrest City to-day destroyed about one-fourth of the place. The loss is estimated \$40,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Sale of Property for Non-Payment of Taxes-County Commissioners

The sale of the property of delinquent tax payers of Charleston county was concluded to-day. Twenty-nine hundred pieces of real estate in the county have been forsested to the State for want

The County Commissioners of Barnwell county were arrested and lodged in jail yesterday upon an indictment for malfeasance in office.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

At a late hour last night James Slavin, a laborer, residing at No. 346 Second street, will-lamsburg, returned home under the influence of liquor and commenced to quarrel with his wife. Becoming enraged at the interference of his son James, a young man of eighteen, who took the part of his mother, Slavin picked up a heavy stone pitcher and struck him a murderous blow on the head, cutting a frightful gash. Officer Kennedy, of the Fitth precinct spolice, was called in and arrested stavin and lotked him up in the Fourth street station house. The wounded boy was attended by a physician, who says his injuries are not of a serious nature.

FIRE IN CANAL STREET.

A fire occurred last evening on the first floor of the lour story brick building No. 485 Canal street, occupied by Frederick Groot as a hotel, that caused a damage of \$4,000; to the furniture \$2,000 caused a damage of \$4,000; to the furniture \$2,000 and to the building about the same amount. The house is the property of Henry Bartley and was insured in the Pacific Insurance Company for \$3,000. The fire extended to No. 471 Greenwich street, a three story frame, occupied by James Sewall as a dwelling. Damage to intriture, \$200; Insured for \$3,000 in the Pacific. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a watter dropping a match near a barrel of kerosene. Fire Marshat Sheldon has ordered an investigation,